

# WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the District of Columbia, fair, followed by light thunderstorms Thursday afternoon; southwesterly winds.

NO. 1,185.

## THE QUEEN'S AFFLICTION

Knowledge of It Confined to Court and Professional Circles.

## VICTORIA'S GENERAL HEALTH

There Will Be No Official Statement Relative to Her Blindness Issued Until After the Celebrations—Efforts Made to Prevent a Public Announcement in England.

London, June 16.—The knowledge of the Queen's affliction is still confined to court and professional circles and efforts are being made to prevent a public announcement of her blindness until after the Jubilee. There will be no authoritative statement issued before the end of the celebrations.

It was not until the present week that the fact that her majesty's eyesight had almost failed became known in the vicinity of Balmoral, and the report was at first not believed.

"The assiduous attendance upon the Queen during her daily drives and excursions was ascribed to rheumatism, which has long made it impossible for her to walk."

The editor of a local journal, who is inspired by the Castle authorities, on Monday received private confirmation of the report that her majesty was almost sightless. This information was coupled with a request that it be not published pending the Jubilee festivities.

It is a pleasure to be able to add that there is the same authority for last night's cable dispatch to the Times, telling of Her Majesty's affliction.

The Queen's general health is excellent; better, indeed, than it has been for two or three years.

## MISS SMITH WANTS TO DIE.

Has Made Two Unsuccessful Attempts and Will Try Again.

Crisfield, Md., June 16.—Miss Lydia Smith, a typewriter and stenographer, who has been employed in Baltimore, attempted suicide last night by jumping from the steamer Tanager off Sharp's Island. A boat was lowered and she was rescued. Her garments sustained her, but she endeavored to get her head under water and down, but found this impossible. The young woman admitted freely that she had attempted to take her life, and said she must be made of cork, as this was her second unsuccessful attempt.

She intimated that she would make another attempt, as she is determined to die. She is believed to have been disappointed in love.

The young woman is the daughter of James Smith, a mechanic, who lives at Mappsville, in the northern part of Accomac county, Va.

## CUBAN STRENGTH INCREASING.

There Are Over Seven Thousand Patriots in Havana Province.

New York, June 16.—Dr. Winn, of Waco, Texas, arrived here today on the steamer Segura. He was chief surgeon in the hospitals of the Cuban patriot army in the province of Havana. On June 9 he entered the city of Havana disguised as a milkman, and his friends there easily succeeded in putting him on board the Segura. He intends to go back to Cuba at the earliest opportunity after he has seen his family in Texas.

Speaking of the war, Dr. Winn said today that there were over 7,000 Cubans in arms in the province of Havana, and that the insurrection was reviving in the province of Matanzas, where the patriot forces had of late been very few.

At present, he added, the insurgents there number nearly 3,000 men, most of whom are around Ciego de Avila, Cumaná, and the eastern part of the province.

## ROBBED AND FATALITY INJURED.

Son of a Millionaire Charged with the Crime.

St. Louis, June 16.—C. R. Collins, a hotelkeeper of Nashville, Tenn., is suffering from the effects of ten blows on the head with a hammer and will probably die. He accuses Martin Enslay, of Memphis, Tenn., of assaulting him and robbing him of \$5,000. Enslay was captured. Martin Enslay is the son of the late Enoch Enslay, of Memphis, a millionaire and owner of Alabama coal mines.

## THE EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA.

Shilling Levelled to the Ground and Many Persons Killed.

Calcutta, June 16.—The province of Assam suffered severely from the earthquake that occurred Saturday evening. The town of Shilling was completely levelled to the ground.

Many persons were killed and a large number seriously injured. There was also loss of life at Goal Para and Dibrugarh. Part of the former place was devastated.

There was a tidal wave in the Brahmaputra River.

## KILLED BY A TROLLEY CAR.

Six-Year-Old Girl Run Over in Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 16.—Annie Finck, a six-year-old child, while playing in the street was run over by an electric car today and instantly killed. The trolleyman of the car is nearly distracted over the accident. He says he did not see the child until she was knocked down by the trolley. The front wheels of the car passed over her breast, and she died before she was removed from her body.

## A Veteran Dramatic Critic Dead.

San Francisco, June 16.—George E. Barnes, the oldest dramatic critic of San Francisco, died today in his seventieth year. Barnes was intimate with Booth, Barrett, McCullough, Burton, Hill and other actors of the old California Theater, and was well known as an able writer. He was one of the founders of the Morning Call.

Try Institute Business College, 8th and E. Unexcelled summer course, \$6; day or night.

The Finest Lumber, 1 Cent a Foot. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. Ave.

# The Times

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1897—EIGHT PAGES.

The Circulation of THE TIMES Yesterday WAS 40,196 COPIES.

ONE CENT.

## BOLD BREAK FOR LIBERTY.

Seven Desperate Men Attempt to Escape From Jail.

Newport News, June 16.—Led by a notorious crook named Pickett Johnson seven desperate men, all confined in the felons' cell, made a bold break for liberty in the city jail early this morning.

Shortly after midnight Jailer Spier heard an explosion in the cellroom, and hurrying thither, discovered that the locks had been blown from the cell door, and that the men were in the corridors. At the point of his revolver he drove the prisoners back into their cage and secured the door.

At about 3 o'clock another explosion occurred. It not only tore the cell door open, but blew the boards from one of the windows, and had the explosion not aroused the guard at once it would have been an easy matter for the men to have made their escape.

When the jailer rushed in for the second time, Johnson urged his comrades to kill him, but the jailer was heavily armed and threatened to shoot the first man who raised his arm.

The men were again put in their cell, and this morning an investigation was made by Deputy Sheriff Barclay, but no trace of the explosive could be found.

## THE CAPTURE OF GUINES

It Was a Great Victory for the Patriots.

Crimes of a Spanish Battalion—The Situation in Santiago de Cuba Alarming the Spaniards.

Havana, via Key West, June 16.—The destruction of Catalina de Guines in Havana province, which I previously reported to the Times, was a great victory for the Cubans. In spite of the wire fences and deep ditches surrounding the town, the fifteen forces which sheltered the garrison, and the church and railroad depot, which were also fortified, the Cubans entered the place after a fight of nine hours. The last struggle of the Spaniards was in a trench in the center of the town, defended by 350 soldiers. It was taken in a hand-to-hand fight and then the garrison surrendered.

Gen. Alejandro Rodriguez, Cuban commander in Havana province, led the attack on the Spaniards. He remained for four hours after the Spaniards gave up the fight, in the house of a friend, where he hid. His soldiers meantime plundered all the Spanish stores, and sent to the nearest Cuban camp all the arms, ammunition, and horses of the Spaniards. No harm was done to any person after the fight.

Before leaving the town Gen. Rodriguez wrote to Gen. Gomez, giving him a full account of the victory.

"The Spanish troops," he says in the letter, "are brave when they have to do the fighting, but when they see they are up against it when they meet Cuban veterans."

At Guines, Havana province, the Spanish battalion of Barbastro is committing terrible crimes, assassinating and robbing the inhabitants. The new mayor of the town, appointed by Weyler, Don Eusebio Aldecoa, compels the pacificos to pay a fee of 25 cents each for permission to go out in search of food. At the same time, he tells them that he is not responsible for their lives if Spanish guerrillas attack them. Many receive permission to go out twice—first to get vegetables and sell them in the town to obtain money to pay the fee, and then to procure food for their own families. Half of them never return, as they are assassinated by the guerrillas.

The Spanish generals in Santiago de Cuba do not like to carry out Weyler's orders to attack the insurgents if Weyler remains in Havana. The insurgents control the province, and the Spanish generals fear that if they fail in the effort to reconquer it for Spain, Weyler will lay the blame at their doors.

They want him in Santiago de Cuba, to share with them the responsibility for the campaign.

## THE DEBS LABOR SCHEME

The Altruistic Idea of Aiding the Unemployed Workmen.

A Probable Discussion of the Chicago Plan by Washington Legislators.

The Debs-Bellamy scheme to provide work and homesteads for the unemployed, a sketch of which was given yesterday in the Evening Times, has not been fully digested by the labor leaders of this city.

"The prospectus is a very attractive one," said one of the leaders last night, "too attractive, in fact, to be capable of any early development. I do not care, however, to enter into any discussion of it, because it sometimes happens that the expressions of men like myself, who hold positions as apt to give a direction to the bodies they represent. I would prefer to wait until the matter is discussed by the organization to which I belong."

Mr. W. W. Simmons, of the Federation of Labor in the United States, one thing that all labor leaders and laboring men of the country would agree to, that it would be much better for the altruists and philanthropic millionaires of this country to make their contributions in aid of American sufferers than to send them lavishly on a sentimental journey to India, a country practically owned by the richest nation on earth—Great Britain. Mr. Simmons said that the colonization scheme suggested by Debs and Bellamy was not so visionary as it might seem at first blush.

Such schemes worked well on a small scale, as in the case of all the colonization societies of the world, the Swedish, German, English, and French, African and South American societies. With a great country like America behind the scheme he thought that some good might come out of the so-called "Utopia" of Mr. Debs and his coworkers.

Another leader said that he had no doubt that a request would soon be made to the labor organizations of the country to take up the subject and give it shape in the various localities of such associations. It would be discussed in Washington in due time, but no opinion as to the result could be yet expressed.

Bargains—Cypress Boards, \$1.50 per 100 ft. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. Ave.

12-Inch Boards, 1 Cent a Foot. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. Ave.

The Finest Lumber, 1 Cent a Foot. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. Ave.

## TREATY TO ANNEX HAWAII

Signed by the President and Sent to the Senate.

## THE INJUNCTION OF SECRECY

It Will Probably Be Removed Today—General Impression Is That the Treaty Will Be Ratified, But Not During This Session—Epitome of Its Provisions.

The treaty annexing Hawaii to the United States was laid before the Senate yesterday afternoon a few moments before 5 o'clock. Contrary to the policy of the last Administration, there was no secret of the fact that this important convention had been signed and was to be sent to the Senate before adjournment.

When Mr. Pruden left the White House the wires notified the Senators that he had started with the treaty. It was 4 o'clock when the executive clerk reached the Senate, and at that time the tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Allison was apprehensive lest some one should move an executive session immediately after the receipt of the message, and he therefore requested Mr. Pruden to delay its presentation. Major Pruden thereupon chatted with the clerks in the secretary's office for an hour, at which time Mr. Allison was ready to yield for the day, and Mr. Pruden appeared and made his usual formal announcement of "A message in writing from the President."

Shortly after the Senate went into executive session, the seal of the document was broken and the contents read. The terms of the treaty have in substance been heretofore published in the Times, and Senators say that the publication is correct. The letter of the President is quite brief, calling attention to the commercial relations of the two countries and the manifest policy of the Government of the United States toward these islands. The President says that he believes the time is at hand when the destiny of the Hawaiian Islands should be merged with that of the United States, and he therefore sends to the Senate for its consideration a treaty of annexation which has been negotiated. The President urges the Senate to take favorable action.

No allusion is made to the troubles of the islands with Japan, but it is thought that this and the fear of abrogation of the reciprocity agreement is the real reason why the treaty has been sent to the Senate at this time. Numerically the Americans and other English-speaking people on the islands are weak and the unusual interest being made by the Japanese have alarmed the Hawaiian government so that it has pleaded earnestly for the United States to act at once and consummate what has always been deemed the final outcome of the establishment of a republican form of government on the islands.

Whether the Senate ratifies the treaty at the present session or not makes little difference, for the President knows that the mere fact of the negotiation of this treaty will be a warning to Japan and all other powers to keep their hands off. If Congress ratifies the treaty can be had at this session of the Senate it will suit the purpose of the President better, but he will not urge it at the expense of the tariff bill.

Accompanying the message of the President was a letter from Secretary Sherman, which was not read to the Senate. There is also some additional correspondence in the shape of an appendix. The treaty, with the correspondence, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

A motion was made to remove the injunction of secrecy from the treaty but this was objected to by Senator Gray. Under the rules of the Senate a single objection carries the matter over for one day and nothing can be done until the next session. At the next session, however, this objection will not have a like force and the motion to make the whole matter public will probably prevail today.

Sensors believe that inasmuch as the subject of annexation is so closely allied with the tariff, there should be the utmost publicity given the whole matter and this opinion will lead many Senators who would otherwise hesitate to vote for the removal of the injunction of secrecy.

As has been said, the President would like to see the treaty ratified at this session of the Senate, and he is satisfied that this can be done. Several Senators who discussed the question yesterday afternoon said that they believed if the matter were postponed several votes now counted as doubtful would be won over to the side of annexation. Time is necessary to give the subject that attention which its importance demands, and if it is opened up at this session the immediate passage of the tariff bill would be imperiled. If it is taken up while the tariff bill is in conference there would not be time enough for more than two or three days' debate, and a handful of men who are radically opposed to the proposed convention will make more than that time for their own speeches. Senators Jones, of Arkansas; Mills, of Texas; White, of California; Gray, of Delaware; Lindsay, of Kentucky, and others who might be named, are bitterly opposed to the proposition and will debate it exhaustively, so that it seems improbable that any serious effort will be made to do anything now.

Meanwhile the committee will take the subject up for careful consideration and will, when the time comes, make an elaborate report to the Senate. Of the eleven members of that committee but two are opposed to annexation—Messrs. Mills and Gray. Such members as were approached upon the subject yesterday said that they believed it would be wise to attempt to bring the treaty into the Senate at this session. Chairman Davis is known to be of this opinion, and he is holding two other treaties now in the committee, so that there shall be nothing in the way of the consideration of the business for which the Congress was called together.

It is not thought by some Senators that there is just now an absolute two-thirds vote in the Senate for annexation. It would require but thirty votes to defeat the treaty. Still, it is not feared that the treaty will fall when the time comes. The Republicans will vote for it to a man, although some of them declined yesterday to commit themselves on the subject. If becomes an Administration measure and it cannot be otherwise construed, every one of the extreme Republicans will support it. It is believed that the bol-

ing Silver Republicans will do likewise with the single exception of Mr. Pettigrew. The Populists will probably support it in a body after they have caucused on it. The leader, Mr. Allen, is in favor of it and so are Messrs. Stewart and Jones. They are expected to bring Senators Butler and Harris of Kansas into line, although it is not known that they will vote against the treaty.

After this apparently solid force has been counted there is a very fair sprinkling of Democrats who can be counted upon to vote for the ratification of the treaty. Among this number may be mentioned such men as Morgan, Pettus, Daniel, Rawlins, Kyle, Turpie, Helfield and Turner.

Even with the known facts confronting the Senate that there are sufficient votes to ratify the treaty, debate will be prolonged and exhaustive. The annexation of territory 2,000 miles from our shores, important and essential as it is, and as the country believes it to be, opens up a new field of thought and suggests possibilities that cannot be disposed of in a discussion of a few days. It is the beginning of a policy which is considered by Senators friendly to the idea as of such momentous character that it must not be rushed into without due consideration of the possible results upon the future of the republic. The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands entails responsibilities that could never be placed upon the Government in the absence of these far-off possessions. All these things will be considered during the debate, and as the discussion progresses it is easy to see that the opponents of the scheme will not lack for food for debate.

No argument, however, that can be advanced will make it impossible for the Senate to ratify the treaty, in the judgment of men who have given it much thought, and even should this be done by the failure to secure a two-thirds vote, another avenue is open through which to accomplish the same result. Territory can be annexed by a majority vote, through the concurrent action of both Houses. This was done in the case of Texas, and a majority vote could be easily had in each House of the present Congress.

The treaty was signed in the office of the Secretary of State at 9:20 o'clock yesterday morning. The signatures affixed to the document were those of John Sherman, Secretary of State; Francis M. Hatch, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States; Lorin A. Thurston, and W. A. Kinney, special commissioners plenipotentiary. The only persons beside these officials present were the three Assistant Secretaries of State, Messrs. Day, Adee and Candler, and a number of newspaper correspondents.

There were two copies of the treaty, one of which was sent to the White House for transmission to the Senate by the President and the other will be sent to Hawaii for ratification by that government. If Hawaii confirms the treaty, President Dole will sign his copy and return it to the United States, and if the Senate confirms the treaty also, it will be signed by President McKinley and the two documents will be exchanged by the Secretary of State, and from that date Hawaii will be a portion of the United States.

As soon as the two documents were signed Assistant Secretary Day took the copy intended for Mr. McKinley to him. The general impression about the State Department yesterday was that the treaty would be ratified by the Senate with but little objection. It was said by a well-informed official that a poll of the Senate had been taken, and that several more than two-thirds would favor the treaty. It was expected that the Senate would be ratified by the Senate yesterday, and Third Assistant Secretary Candler prepared copies of it for the press; but, at 5:30 o'clock, Mr. Candler received a message from Senator Davis to the effect that the Senators had decided not to make known the treaty until today.

An abstract of the document has been obtained and shows the following facts: The President of the United States of America, John Sherman, Secretary of State of the United States, and the President and government of Hawaii, Francis M. Hatch, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, and Lorin A. Thurston and W. A. Kinney, special commissioners plenipotentiary.

Article 1. With slight exception, the same as that of the old Hawaiian treaty. The article of the new convention is amended to read: "The Government of the Hawaiian Islands hereby cedes, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, absolutely and without reserve to the United States forever all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, excepting and reserving to the Hawaiian Kingdom in favor of the United States every sovereign right of which, as an independent nation, it is now possessed; and henceforth said Hawaiian Islands shall be deemed to be an integral part of the territory of the United States."

Article 2. It is practically the same as the article in the convention negotiated by the United States and Great Britain in 1842, and reads: "The Hawaiian Islands, together with all rights and claims of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, shall be deemed to be an integral part of the territory of the United States, and shall be subject to the same laws and regulations as the other territories and possessions of the United States."

Article 3. It is also practically the same as the article in the convention negotiated by the United States and Great Britain in 1842, and reads: "The Hawaiian Islands, together with all rights and claims of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, shall be deemed to be an integral part of the territory of the United States, and shall be subject to the same laws and regulations as the other territories and possessions of the United States."

Article 4. It is also practically the same as the article in the convention negotiated by the United States and Great Britain in 1842, and reads: "The Hawaiian Islands, together with all rights and claims of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, shall be deemed to be an integral part of the territory of the United States, and shall be subject to the same laws and regulations as the other territories and possessions of the United States."

Article 5. It is also practically the same as the article in the convention negotiated by the United States and Great Britain in 1842, and reads: "The Hawaiian Islands, together with all rights and claims of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, shall be deemed to be an integral part of the territory of the United States, and shall be subject to the same laws and regulations as the other territories and possessions of the United States."

Continued on Second Page.



GOOD!

## WOODFORD GOES TO MADRID

The Difficult Diplomatic Position Falls to the New York Man.

PLACE FOR B. H. WARNER, JR.

The President Gives Him the Consular Appointment to Leipzig. Julius Goldschmidt Named to Be Consul General at Berlin—Several Other Important Nominations.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the following nominations: Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, to be minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to Spain.

Julius Goldschmidt, of Wisconsin, to be consul general to Berlin.

Frank H. Morris, of Ohio, to be auditor for the Navy Department.

B. H. Warner, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be consul at Leipzig.

John H. Puryear, of Kentucky, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Paducah, Kentucky.

Levi M. Willcuts, of Minnesota, to be collector of customs for the district of Duluth, Minn.

Howard M. Ketchin, of California, to be agent, and James C. Boatman, of California, to be assistant agent, at the salmon fisheries of Alaska.

Col. Abner Mills, Third Cavalry, to be brigadier general; Major John Simpson, quartermaster, to be lieutenant colonel and deputy quartermaster general; Capt. James W. Pope, assistant quartermaster, to be major and quartermaster; Capt. James Chester, Third Artillery, to be major; First Lieut. Thomas J. Lewis, Second Cavalry, to be captain; First Lieut. John D. C. Hoskins, Third Artillery, to be captain; Second Lieut. William F. Gark, Seventh Cavalry, to be first lieutenant; Second Lieut. Arthur Campbell, Third Artillery, to be first lieutenant; First Lieut. Andrew G. Quay, Third Cavalry, to be captain and assistant quartermaster.

Mr. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, nominated for minister to Spain, is a Republican politician, a staunch member of the Senate, and an old friend of Platt's. He is the gentleman whom Mr. Platt wanted for Secretary of the Interior. He is an able lawyer, of large practice, a corporation attorney, a club man, a good after-dinner speaker, and a fluent linguist. The general opinion is that his Cuban policy will be that of his chief ally, and that he has the ability to carry it out well.

Mr. Woodford is fifty-five years old. He has been in politics in Brooklyn and New York for thirty years. He was at one time Assistant Attorney General, and during the term of President Grant he was Attorney General of the State of New York. He founded the Montauk Club, and is a prominent member of other New York clubs.

His nomination was predicted in the Times, in the event that Mr. Cox was not chosen.

Mr. McKinley's idea with regard to the Spanish mission has been that it should be held by a man of the highest standing and ability, and one whom the whole country would recognize as thoroughly competent to carry on the possibly difficult diplomatic negotiations incident to the Cuban policy of the Administration. Along these lines, Mr. McKinley considered Representative Hitt, Mr. Seth L. Low, ex-Senator Edmunds, Mr. Cassan, Mr. Tracy, Mr. John W. Foster and others.

For the various reasons mentioned in the Times, therefore, none of these gentlemen were nominated for the mission. Mr. Hitt is said to have twice declined it on account of ill-health. Mr. Low is also said to have declined it.

It had been semi-officially given out at the White House that the Cuban policy of the Administration would not be announced and pushed until the nomination of and confirmation of Mr. McKinley's minister to Spain. It is now believed by a good many people that this McKinley Cuban policy will very soon develop, and that it will be an aggressive one, thoroughly satisfactory to the American people.

There is another opinion, however, held by many, that Mr. McKinley has no intention of doing anything further in the Cuban complication for some time to come. It is even hinted in some circles that the policy of the Administration will not become known until shortly before the Ohio election this fall.

Mr. B. H. Warner, Jr., nominated yesterday afternoon as consul to Leipzig, Germany, is a young Washington business man, son of Mr. B. H. Warner, the well-known real estate and financial man. Young Mr. Warner has grown up in his father's business.

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Bargains—Poplar Boards, Dressed, \$1.75 100 ft. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. Ave.

## A TOKIO JACK THE RIPPER

Several Young Women Murdered and Mutilated by Him.

## CAUSES A SUICIDAL MANIA

Several Girls Kill Themselves Out of Sheer Fear of the Murderer. Women of the Wealthy Class the Victims—The Theories of the Police.

New York, June 16.—From the private correspondence of a gentleman now in this city who has lived in Japan for the last thirteen years, it was learned today that a crude imitator of Jack the Ripper has murdered several women recently in Tokio. The murders, which were four in number, all occurred in May, and so great was the excitement in Tokio that what might be called a suicidal hysteria set in and several young women killed themselves out of sheer fear of the murderer. Unlike the victims of the original Jack the Ripper, the women slain by the Japanese murderer were in every case of good character and were all of the better class. The first three victims were killed in the first week of May in the Kamata district, which is the most populous ward of Tokio. Ogawa street corresponds with Broadway. Along the upper part there is a hill called Surugadai, on which are the residences of many wealthy citizens. From its crest there stretches a beautiful suspension bridge across the canal of Tokio to the Bongo district.

In the early morning of May 4, the body of a young woman was found lying on the shelving banks of this canal, under the bridge. She had been disemboweled, and her arms were cut off. She was identified as the daughter of a respectable and well-to-do parents, who were horrified at the brutal murder. The next morning, the body of another young woman, similarly mutilated, was found in almost the identical spot. The second murder terrified the women of the city. The police scoured the city from end to end, but no clue to the butcher was found. In spite of the vigilance of the police, another murder occurred within the week. On the shelving banks of the canal the body of another young girl with the same mutilation was found, and so great was the panic that many women left the city. Then the police force about the bridge and in the streets adjacent to Surugadai was quadrupled, and the officers paraded the district in such numbers that the murderer must have been frightened away.

For more than a week no new case was reported, and the people of the city, particularly the women, were beginning to breathe easily again, when early in the morning of the 13th the mutilated body of a handsome young woman was found hanging to a tree just west of Kamata. The medical examination revealed the fact that she had been murdered before she was hanged. Her arms were missing, but in other respects the mutilation was the same as in the first three cases.

The discovery of the last victim produced a panic among the women of Tokio, which was followed by a wave of suicidal hysteria, far reaching in its consequences. Several women ended their lives either by jumping into the canal, on the banks of which the bodies of the first three victims were found, or by throwing themselves in front of moving trains. Each of the suicides was attributed to the fear of the knife of the murderer.

Then the police issued an order that no young woman was to be allowed on the streets of Tokio without being accompanied by a man, and the press refused to allow any of the details of the murders to appear in the newspapers. Only the vaguest reference to the crimes appeared, because the government officials have an idea that if the true story got abroad it would injure the entire country.

The police believe that the murders were committed by students, of whom there are 30,000 in Tokio. Many of them are the half savage sons of peasants, almost or entirely without means of support. They crowd into the city in the hope that something will turn up to furnish them the means whereby they can finish the course in one of the numerous schools and colleges, but many become stranded and turn their hands to all sorts of deeds. From their ranks is recruited the Sochi, hired bands of trawlers, who will, for a price, commit any crime short of murder. The district in which all but one of these murders occurred swarms with students.

Two years ago there was a similar reign of terror in Tokyo, caused by a raffish student, who went about slashing the faces of women of the better class with a knife. In a short time he spoiled forever the beauty of seventeen women. When the perpetrator of these outrages was caught and confessed, a beautiful girl plied him, and he had taken that method of revenging himself on her sex.

PRICE HELD IN BAIL. Detective Carter Waiting to Bring the Satchel Thief to Washington.

New York, June 16.—John Price, the bank thief, who is wanted in Washington for stealing a satchel containing \$1,082.76, and who was arrested in this city for the larceny of another satchel, containing over \$6,000, was arraigned before Commissioner Shields today and held under \$5,000 bail for examination next Tuesday.

Detective Joseph Carter, of Washington, is in town and is very anxious to take Price back to the Capital.

J. W. Foster Starts for London. St. Petersburg, June 16.—The Hon. John W. Foster, the special American commissioner, who visited this city for the purpose of securing an agreement with Russia looking to the protection of the Alaskan seal herds, started today for London. It is understood that his mission has been successful.